

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No 83, Vol. 2.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

Price 6d. or 12 cts.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 10.

THE STATES NEWS.

The news from the United States, though still of the most unsatisfactory character, is not altogether uninteresting. Time, in developing the untold and unfathomable mismanagement and jobbery which has from the first characterized this war, is gradually but surely doing its work upon the Northern mind, which, at first too much excited to be open either to reason or conviction, now begins more calmly to consider the fearful financial breakers towards which the great Federal ship of State is drifting. With their great victories turned into defeats; with the winter closing in upon them, completely paralyzing their comparatively effete movements, and with the seeds of discord and dissatisfaction germinating amongst the people, and ripening into open rupture in the Cabinet, the present prospect is truly a gloomy and wintry one. There is no reason to expect that any very active movements will now be made for the winter months; and it remains to be seen whether cool reflection, for which ample time will thus be afforded, will lead both parties to the more practical consideration of the wisest means of effecting a compromise, and thereby putting an end to those terrible hostilities which have left their bloody impress upon one of the finest countries in the world.

It appears from English papers that Great Britain has respectfully declined the invitation of France to mediate in order to put an end to the war, from the mature conviction that the Federals are not in a mood to accept it at present, and that a refusal now might stand in the way of future successful action; that, in short, the time has not yet arrived, and that Her Majesty's Government will watch carefully for the auspicious moment, when they hope the three great powers will avail themselves of it. When the strong inducements, to say nothing of the provocations, Great Britain has to interfere in this protracted struggle, are taken into consideration she has, by maintaining a dignified and honorable neutrality under the most trying circumstances, furnished the world with an unparalleled example of national magnanimity, and for which history will yet give her credit, let the impatient and unreasonable Yankee deny it as he may now.

The capture of the American Mail Packet *Ariel*, on Sunday the 7th December, while on her way from New York to Aspinwall, by that sloop, daring little craft, the *Alabama*, with her gallant, and, it would now appear, polite and magnanimous commander, has caused considerable agitation. The wonderful exploits of this craft have now spread consternation over the high seas; and such is the influence that it is now almost impossible to effect insurance upon American shipping, and the consequence is that the entire Atlantic carrying-trade is in a fair way to fall into the hands of British shippers. We hear of the sale of American ships and cargoes at half their value, in preference to taking the risk.

The *Alabama* is a barque-rigged wooden vessel of 1200 tons burden, 210 feet keel, and somewhat narrow. She carries three long 32-pounders on a side, has a 100-pounder rifled pivot-gun forward of the bridge, and a 68-pounder on her main-deck. She is represented as making thirteen knots under sail and fifteen under steam. She is English built, officered by Americans, with an English crew. Capt. Semmes was the dashing commander of the *Sumter*. We believe high legal authority in England inclines to the opinion that a ship sailing so armed and on such an errand, is a breach of the spirit if not the letter of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. We opine, however, Great Britain will be slow to move in the suppression of the *Alabama*, for were she to do so there is little doubt that such act would result in a serious misunderstanding with the Confederation, as that power would doubtless hold it to be a gross infringement of that neutrality which it is the pride of Great Britain to maintain.

PRISON RETURNS.—We are indebted to the politeness of C. J. Prichard, Esq., Governor of the Gaol, for the following abstract for the month of December last:—In Jail on the 1st of the month, 31; Received during the month, 12; Discharged during the month, 14; In Jail on the 31st of the month, 29.

A GOOD TIME FOR BANKERS.—The following reduction of British Coins has been made by the Government, as being the price they will in future be received at in the Government Offices here: The Sovereign, \$4 85; two shilling piece, 48c; one shilling piece, 24c; sixpenny piece, 12c. These rates will leave a fine margin for Bankers in exchange transactions.

Victoria Advertisements.

W. M. SEARBY & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS OF

Drugs and Chemicals,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS AND OILS,

WINDOW GLASS, &c.,

GOVERNMENT STREET,

VICTORIA, V. I.

ds

BANK

—OF—

British North America.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE ... ST. HELENS PLACE, LONDON.

VICTORIA BRANCH ... YATES STREET.

Establishments in the Colonies.

MONTREAL, LONDON, C. W.,
QUEBEC, OTTAWA,
KINGSTON, DUNDAS,
TORONTO, ST. JOHN, N. B.,
HAMILTON, HALIFAX, N. S.,
BRANTFORD, VICTORIA, V. I.

Agents and Correspondents.

NEW YORK, R. C. FERGUSON, J. H. GRAIN, AND J. SMITH.
SAN FRANCISCO, B. DAVIDSON & M. Y.
AUSTRALIA, UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Bills of Exchange and Gold Purchased.

DRAFTS ISSUED ON

LONDON, New York, San Francisco, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and on all the branches of the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, and the PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

Credits granted on this office by the

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

—AT—

MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE,
HOBART TOWN, LAUNCESTON,
SYDNEY, DUNDEE, N. Z.

The Bank receives MONEY and GOLD DUST on Deposit returnable on demand, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Stock, the Collection of Bills, and other money business, in the United States and British Provinces.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Victoria, V. I. oc18 1m

LANGLEY BROS.,

Importing Druggists,

YATES STREET,

VICTORIA, V. I.,

are constantly receiving

Drugs and Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

Surgical Instruments,

Paints and Oils,

Window Glass, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Just received a large assortment of reliable Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, which they offer at moderate prices.

mar1-1c

Furniture! Furniture!!

BY LATE ARRIVALS, the undersigned have received additions to their hitherto well-assorted stock of Furniture, and now offer

Painted Sets—10 pieces;

Extension Tables—8 and 10 feet long;

Centre Tables—serpentine, and round tops, assorted sizes;

Card Tables—harp and square pillars;

Common Tables—2, 3 and 3½ long;

Bedsteads—Mahogany, French, Cottage, double and single;

Longer—spring seats, in damask and leather covers;

Sofas—spring seats, hair cloth with round and pillow ends;

Desks—with full and door fronts;

Chests of drawers—walnut and mahogany, carved front, shelves, and fret work;

Bureaus—one-half marble top, scroll, and painted pine, four and six drawers;

What-nots—walnut and mahogany, 5 and 6 shelves;

Mirrors—in gilt and mahogany frames, assorted sizes, for parlors, chambers, and saloons;

Children's Cribs and Cradles—Also high and low chairs, assorted sizes;

Chairs—mahogany, haircloth, spring seats, cane and wood seat, office, oak, dining, Grecian cane, heavy bar-room, and common wood seat;

Rockers—spring seats, mahogany and cane seats and backs, sewing and arm;

Sinks—washstands, chair cushions, coverlets, towel racks, willow cribs, &c.

—ALSO—

BEDDING.

Fully, curled hair, moss, wool, and straw mattresses, best feather pillows, all sizes; in the manufacture of which we use only the best materials, and guarantee all our work.

Broad-street, between Yates and View streets. no21-1c

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER in Type, Presses, Printing Material, Inks, Card stock, &c., Nos. 111 and 113 Clay street, San Francisco. ap18 1y

Victoria Advertisements.

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL, \$1,250,000.

IN 12,500 SHARES, OF \$100 EACH,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for any amount not less than One Hundred Dollars, and every facility granted to Traders and others for the transaction of business.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued for money lodged for fixed periods, bearing the following rates of interest:

On money lodged for 15 days certain, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

On money lodged for 1 month certain, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

On money lodged for 3 months certain, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

On money lodged for 6 months certain, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

On money lodged for 12 months certain, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

No partial payment made on these receipts. Interest payable half yearly, and the Principal not due until the expiry of the period for which the money is lodged.

DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES.—Approved Bills discounted, and Advances made on Bills of Lading, (accompanied by Policies of Insurance,) for goods shipped to or from the Colonies.

DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on Great Britain and the Colonies, also on New York and San Francisco, and Bills on these places purchased or sent for collection.

CREDITS issued on Great Britain, San Francisco, and New York, authorizing payment for Goods shipped from these ports to the Colonies; all such shipments to be insured and hypothecated to the Bank.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES received for safe custody, and 1 per cent. Commission charged on withdrawal of the same. Interest and Dividends collected on account of constituents at the rate of one-half per cent. on the amount collected, if payable in Victoria.

GOLD DUST AND BARS purchased, or advances made on the same.

JAMES D. WALKER, Manager.

New Westminster, September 25, 1862. oc27

ST. GEORGE HOTEL.

VIEW STREET.

BETWEEN BROAD & DOUGLAS,

VICTORIA, V. I.

THIS ELEGANT BRICK HOTEL

WILL BE OPEN for the reception of the public, at 7 P. M., on SATURDAY EVENING, October 25th.

The Proprietor having engaged the services of a

SUPERIOR FRENCH COOK,

the Culinary department

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

Breakfast from 7 A. M. to 12 M.

Table d'Hôte at 6 P. M.

Board per Week, \$12.

Suites of Rooms or Single Rooms on reasonable terms.

Victoria, V. I., oc27 1m

STATIONERY

Counting House, Official, Printers,

AND FOR GENERAL USES,

Of every conceivable style and quality, STAPLE and FANCY.

Wrapping Papers,

Of various sizes, weights, textures, and colors;

Drawing, Lithographic, Cartridge, Blotting, Tissue, Copying, and Tracing

Papers and Cloths;

Sheet and Manuscript

MUSIC,

Sacred, Sentimental and Comic, bound and unbound,

COAST CHARTS, CARIBOO MAPS,

Mathematical Instruments, Gold Pens

—AND—

Pocket Outlery.

BOOKS,

SCHOOL, STANDARD, MISCELLANEOUS, AND ORNAMENTAL.

New Publications

Received as issued by first conveyance.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

STATIONERS' HALL.

Royal Insurance Co.,

—FOR—

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICES, Liverpool and London.

Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia,

ANDERSON & CO.,

Wharf Street.

Victoria, 21st November, 1862. no29 1c

Victoria Advertisements.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VICTORIA

EXPRESS COMPANY.

Victoria to Cariboo,

CARRYING

Her Majesty's Mails.

THIS COMPANY will make regular trips, Summer and Winter, between Antler City and Victoria; dispatching Messengers to all the Mining Camps in

CARIBOO,

Carrying Treasure, Letters, Papers and Valuables, Purchasing Drafts on San Francisco, New York, Canada and London, executing Commissions, making Collections, passing Goods through the Customs, Forwarding, and transacting the business of Expressmen generally; calling at all Cities, Towns, and Wayside Houses on

BOTH THE

Douglas-Lillooet & Yale-Lytton Routes.

Traders ordering Goods may avail themselves of the services of this Company to advantage. Orders handed to any of the Messengers will be executed by Mr. Barnard personally, who has had considerable experience in the Victoria Market, and will make every effort to purchase on the most favorable terms.

July 18th, 1862. jy30

ROYAL MAIL

STEAM PACKET

COMPANY'S AGENCY,

For British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

OFFICE—MACDONALD & CO., BANKERS,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS is particularly directed to the superior facilities the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Line affords for the speedy conveyance of Treasure, Goods and Passengers to and from England to British Columbia and Vancouver Island, in connection with the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S VESSELS and the PANAMA RAILROAD.

The superiority of the accommodation and entertainment on board the Royal Mail Steamers, together with the time occupied on the passage between England and Aspinwall DIRECT being so much shorter than by any other route, and the moderate rate of passage money, render this Company's steamers the CHEAPEST AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS MEANS OF TRANSIT, for passengers or for the forwarding of Goods and Treasure from Aspinwall to Europe.

Under an arrangement with the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Specie and Bullion can be conveyed to London and Havre in France.

Further information on the subject of Freight, Passage Money, &c., will be furnished by the undersigned

ALEX. D. MACDONALD, Agent.

jy12

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,

VICTORIA, V. I.

H. N. DICKSON & CO., London.

DICKSON, De Wolf, & Co., San Francisco

m21-3m

W. CULVERWELL,

General Agency for the Collection of Rents and Debts,

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

Money Loaned on Good Security,

ADVANCES MADE ON LIVE STOCK,

Book-keeping, Documents Copied, &c.

In cases requiring a Power of Attorney, security will be furnished. Office—up stairs, corner Yates and Langley streets, Victoria. my24 3m

EX "N. S. PERKINS,"

COMPRESSED

Meats and Vegetables,

Packed in 10-lb. Tins of cases of 100

lbs. each,

Expressly for British Columbia Trade.

For sale in quantities to suit, by

EDGAR & AIME,

Wharf street, front of Yates.

ap24 6m

SELIM FRANKLIN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Land Agents,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

Town Lots for Sale in New Westminster and Victoria. mar28

G. VIGNOLO & CO.,

No. 2, Reid's Block, Wharf Street,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

—ALSO—

Importers and Agents for the best brands of French

Wines and Liquors, and receive direct shipments

of Havana Cigars by every steamer. jy12

Victoria Advertisements.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Musical Boxes, Spectacles, Opera Glasses,

Compasses, Microscopes, Telescopes.

J. L. JUNGEMAN,

While returning thanks for past liberal patronage, begs to inform the Public that he has now on hand Goods to the amount of \$40,000, of the

Newest Styles

—AND MOST—

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

constituting in part of—

Patent Gold & Silver Watches,

Fully equal to CHRONOMETER TIMEPIECES, from the Manufactory of LANGE, DRESDEN, universally acknowledged as the best European maker. More than a dozen of these

Magnificent Watches are already disposed of to gentlemen in this city and country, each one giving the most entire satisfaction.

—ALSO—

A Great Variety of

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES

FROM OTHER MAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MARINE, PENDULUM,

—AND—

French Bronze Clocks,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

—AND MOST—

Diamond Jewelry

Of every description. Fine Gold Ladies' Buckles, Gentlemen's Gold Slides, Scarf Pins, Gold and Silver Pencils, Rings, Ear-Rings, Necklaces, Chains, Lockets, charms, &c.

—AND MOST—

MUSICAL BOXES

LARGE and SMALL, varying in price from \$5 00 to \$200. Amongst them will be found the most popular Music of all Nations, China not excepted.

—AND MOST—

Optician Department,

In the Optician Department will be found the largest and most varied assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles north of San Francisco, suitable for all ages and every description of sight; together with

Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses, Ship's Surveyors' and Miners' Compasses, Mathematical Instruments, Microscopes, Telescopes, Miners' Gold Scales, Levels, One Hour, Half Hour and 3 Minute Rosewood Sand Glasses, &c., &c.

—AND MOST—

CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS supplied with TIMEPIECES on the most reasonable terms.

CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED with the utmost despatch, and WARRANTED.

YATES STREET.

(Opposite Langley Street.)

VICTORIA V. I.

de 1c

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.
This journal is published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the office, Lytton Square, New Westminster. Single copy, price 6d., or 12d. per copy. Terms per quarter, 10s., or \$2.50; half-yearly, 18s., or \$4.50; and yearly \$34.00, or \$75.00. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Copies of this paper can be had at the Book Store of Mr. S. T. Tilley, Columbia-street.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Transient Advertisements, 2 inches and under, \$2 first insertion, and one dollar each subsequent insertion. Over two inches, \$1 per inch for first insertion, and half a dollar for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts with regular advertisements.
Advertisements in order to ensure insertion, should be sent in before noon of the day before publication.
All advertisements for insertion in the BRITISH COLUMBIAN must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid eight months in advance.
All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and no charge.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 10.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

The following article from the London *Morning Post* of November 4th, 1862, we publish in its entirety, knowing it will be perused with deep interest by every British Columbian. As the *Post* is understood to shadow forth the views of PALMERSTON this article may be taken as a tolerably correct indication of the views of the Imperial Government on the subject treated upon; and, all things considered, we feel no disposition to find fault with its tone.

The cries of even so remote and humble a colony as British Columbia cannot be heard by this imperial country quite unmoved. This little (young?) colony asks for representative government in order to lessen the burdens under which it is groaning. To such a mother-nation as our own, this demand cannot seem altogether an unreasonable one. Self-governing colonies are the order of the day. The experiment was originally a bold one; but no one can deny that it has been eminently successful. The British Colonies are anxious to follow in the wake of older and wealthier colonies. They are a little community of seven thousand British subjects, independently of foreign settlers; and they have now presented a formal appeal to the Queen and Parliament for a constitution. To say the truth, there is much that is well founded, and something that is almost piteous, in this appeal of theirs. They are at loggerheads with their Governor, and their Governor is an absentee. British Columbia and Vancouver Island are united together in a single administration. So far as geography is concerned, this would seem rational enough. Both colonies are extremely distant from us, and very near to each other. The Governor accordingly resides in Vancouver Island, and rules British Columbia at that comfortable interval from the discontent which his administration appears to provoke. In the present petition, the colonists declare that they have sent, through the Governor, repeated petitions to the Imperial Government against his mode of exercising his authority; but they have received not a single answer from England; and thus gently intimate their apprehension that their petitions have found their way no farther than into his Excellency's waste paper basket. In these circumstances, the colonists have now resolved to petition the Queen and Parliament in a direct manner; nor can any one dispute that they are perfectly justified in doing so. We are glad to give them the aid of all the publicity our columns can afford, without at the same time being understood thereby to prejudice their grievances.

The colonists of British Columbia complain of "the insulting despotism" of their Governor; of his continued absence from the colony; of the amount of taxation; and of their inability to modify a single decree of the Queen's representative, or to influence his policy in any matter. Their grievance in regard to taxation is perhaps the most tangible and precise fact that this statement contains. Let us see what this amounts to; and, if there is foundation for complaint here, we may turn a more ready ear to the rest of their complaint. The petitioners declare that the ratio of taxation in British Columbia averages ten pounds ten shillings per head to all the inhabitants, excepting the aborigines. What would Mr. Cox say to such a rate of taxation as this? We are forced to acknowledge that if the government of a colony cannot be maintained in a despotic shape at a lower rate of taxation than two hundred and ten shillings a head, there is considerable need of representative reform. What the petitioners demand are two simple and not unreasonable propositions. They wish, in the first place, for a resident Governor who shall be unconnected either with Vancouver Island or the Hudson Bay Company; and they demand, in the second, a system of responsible government similar to that which exists in the Canadian and Australian colonies.

The most practical question is as to the mode in which we should shape a constitution for so young and imperfectly peopled a colony as that of British Columbia. This must in part be determined by the occupations and intelligence of the people. It seems to be admitted on all hands that they are an acute and energetic body of colonists. So far, there is a fair reason for allowing them to elect representatives who shall make laws for the government of the colony. The only objection that has been raised to their capacity for self-government arises out of their mode of life. The colonists are nearly all engaged actively in the pursuit of money-making; and it is urged that they may not have sufficient time to attend to the government of their colony. In this consideration, however, we must acknowledge we see very little force. The identity of employment throughout a colony is a fact necessarily proportioned to the simplicity of its public interests. It is only in grown-up States, with learned professions, and men of leisure subsisting on the proceeds of already realized wealth, that you find complicated political interests to be dealt with. The inhabitants of a country are always equal to the legislative requirements of that country. So rude a dependency as British Columbia can give birth to none of the abstruse practical problems of government that crack the brains of political philosophers. We should be disposed to assume that an active and intelligent people are fully equal to the task of legislating for themselves. Before they have more complex society to solve, they will have a more complex society to solve

them. Of course, representation does not necessarily imply that the representatives will have all the cares of government devolving on their own hands. Laws may often be made once and for all. Simple States want but few laws, and good laws ought rarely to require change. The Executive might still be to a certain extent of a different element. Even the form of a constitution which should satisfy the wishes and amend the grievances of the colonists need not be altogether representative. That is a thing altogether arbitrary. There may be a legislative council under a governor, composed in a certain degree of *ex officio* functionaries, and in a certain degree of representatives of the community. The latter might be in the numerical ascendant so as to insure the ascendant of the popular voice in matters of taxation, and yet to admit of great aid being given to the whole body by the greater experience of the minority in the routine of government. There can at any rate be no difficulty in the way of giving the British Colonians a constitution of one kind or another, and a resident Governor also. There can be no doubt that the present state of affairs in British Columbia is discreditable to our Colonial government.

This matter has a greater prospective importance than even its importance now. British Columbia, though at present so thinly peopled, is a large country. The tide of emigration is setting in there rapidly. Gold discoveries have been made; and the prospect is already sufficient to attract a considerable proportion of foreigners. The resources of the country, in different respects are unquestionably great; and a resident Executive which shall develop them is perhaps of as much importance as the grant of a representation to the colonists. Instances of this may be found in the delays and indifference with which the demands of the inhabitants for promised concessions of land have been received, and in the undoubted financial mismanagement of the Government at Vancouver. We have reason to think that representative concessions of a simple kind will satisfy the colonists; and the moment is opportune, as the Act of 1858, creating British Columbia a colony, is about to expire.

New Advertisements.

WINTER LECTURES.

—ON—
Science and Literature

THE COMMITTEE have great pleasure in announcing that the Second Lecture of the Course will be delivered in the HYACK HALL on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, by

Colonel Moody, R. E.,
who has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on
Colonization.

Doors open at 6½, P. M., Chair to be taken at 7.
Tickets of Admission to the Course, price \$1, to be obtained of the members of the Committee, or at Mr. Tilley's.

Admission to a single lecture 25 cents.
The Proceeds, after paying the necessary expenses, to be handed to the Royal Columbian Hospital.
W. E. CORMACK,
J. SHEEPSTANKS, M. A.,
JOHN COOPER.

CUNNINGHAM & ASHWELL,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL DEALERS

Furniture, Bedding, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and

GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS;

—ALSO—

Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps.

FURNITURE SHOW-ROOMS UP STAIRS.

Columbia Street, New Westminster, January 9th, 1863.

STRAY HORSE!

CAME INTO THE PREMISES OF THE SUBSCRIBER, about the end of October last, a BLACK HORSE. Unless the owner comes forward, proves property and pays charges, within One Month from this date, the said Horse will be sold at Public Auction to defray expenses.
SAMUEL ROBERTSON.
Langley, January 7, 1863. ja10

New Boot and Shoe Shop

MARY-STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY,
Boots and Shoes made and repaired.
W. WOODMAN.
New Westminster Feb. 1861. 12-1m

New Advertisements.

Municipal Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to owners of Lots in the Ten Chains, that the timber must be cut down on their Lots on or before the 30th January, 1863, otherwise the timber will be cut down by the Council at the expense of the owners.

By order,
VALENTINE HALL,
Town Clerk.
New Westminster, Dec. 30, 1862. d31

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased of William H. Woodcock the Stock and Store at New Westminster, wishes to inform the Public that he will keep on hand for sale an assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Spirits, &c.,
and will furnish them at VICTORIA PRICES AND CHARGES.
L. HOYT.
d20 1c

Coal Oil and Camphene,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
COAL OIL LAMPS!
FOR SALE BY
M. J. BLACKMAN.
d20

Wm. Gillett,

LINEN & WOOLEN DRAPER!

(In the building lately occupied by the Bank of British Columbia.)

BEGS TO CALL the attention of the public generally to an inspection of his new stock of
Drapery Goods,
consisting of

FRENCH & ENGLISH SILKS,
SHAWLS AND MANTLES,
PRINTS, CALICOES, MUSLINS,
MILLINERY, HOSIERY & GLOVES,
GENTS' CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS.
N. B.—Millinery and Mantles made to order. Wedding orders executed on short notice.

FAMILY MOURNING.

NO CREDIT—CONSEQUENTLY—LOW PRICES.
New Westminster, Dec. 13th, 1862. d13

S. T. TILLEY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
COLUMBIA STREET,
NEW WESTMINSTER.

IS IMPORTING by nearly every steamer from San Francisco and Victoria, an assortment of
English and American Novels,
Bound Books, comprising all the Standard Works,
POETRY AND FICTION,
a fine assortment of
Family and Small Pocket Bibles,
Wesleyan Hymn and Presbyterian Psalm Books,
Catholic and Church of England Prayer and Hymn Books.

STATIONERY.
Blank Cards of every description and color, Foolscap, Folio Post, Letter and Note Paper of every size and quality, all sizes and colors of Envelopes to suit the various descriptions of paper.

Memorandum and Blank Books,
Consisting of Metallic Note-Books, Pass and Cargo Books, Tune Books, Tuck Memoranda, of all kinds and sizes, Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books, full and half bound, Red, Blue, Black, and Indelible Inks, in bottles of all sizes, Steel and Quill Pens, Sealing-wax, of all colors, Seals, Red Tapes, and

Every other Article in the Stationery Line.
Musical Instruments,
(DIRECT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.)
Guitars, Banjos, Violins, Accordions, Flutinas, Clarionets, Flutes, etc., etc.

Newspapers and Periodicals.
The latest Newspapers of the day received from all parts of the world, if required. All British and American Reviews, Magazines, Periodicals, and New Novels, by the best Authors, received by every steamer.

Maps, Plans, &c.
Plans of all the Cities and Towns on the Fraser River, Maps of Cariboo and the whole country West of the Rocky Mountains.

All of the above will be sold at Victoria prices, with the duties added.
Orders from the Upper Country punctually attended to.
Orders for articles not in Stock, can be obtained with the utmost dispatch.
S. T. TILLEY,
Colonial Book Store.
New Westminster, July 8th, 1862. j19

BONDED WAREHOUSE.
500 Tons Storage.

THE NEW FIRE-PROOF BRICK WAREHOUSE, in Lytton Square, New Westminster, has been declared by the Government to be a Bonded Warehouse on and after this date.
Merchants and Shippers to British Columbia, who wish to store merchandise in bond or duty free, are notified that 500 tons can be stored in the New Brick Warehouse.
HARRIS & CO.
New Westminster, October 28, 1861. n7 6m

MILK.
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his customers, and the public, that he will continue regularly to supply the city during the summer season with new milk of the best quality.
S. W. HERRING.
Herring's Ranch, 2nd July, 1862. j15 1f

New Advertisements.

FIRE ARMS!

Guns, Revolvers and

FIRE ARMS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Cleaned and Repaired.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public that he has commenced business as a
GUN SMITH,
on Columbia Street, opposite Mr. Holbrook's Store, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch any work in his line.
Orders from the Interior will at all times receive prompt attention, and charges will be moderate.
ROBERT GAWLEY.
New Westminster, Dec. 8, 1862. d10 1c

J. LYONS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
NEXT DOOR TO THE OTTAWA MARKET,
COLUMBIA STREET,
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired.
Jewelry neatly Repaired.
Orders from the Interior will receive prompt attention.

R. HANNAH
BEGS leave to call the attention of the inhabitants of New Westminster and the Public generally to his new and well selected stock of

GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
Lamps, Coal Oil, Fruits, &c.,
all of which he offers

CHEAP FOR CASH.
Columbia street, next door to S. T. Tilley's Book Store.
New Westminster, Nov. 25th, 1862. 1f.

Columbia Hotel.
THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to return thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for their patronage during the past year, takes this opportunity to inform them that he intends to re-open his Bar on THURSDAY, the 4th inst., where will be always found

The Best Liquors, Ales, Wines and Cigars.
H. BERR.
New Westminster, 2nd December, 1862. d3 1c

W. GRIEVE,
Tailor and Clothier,
Two Doors East of the Colonial Hotel,
Columbia Street.
ALL ORDERS entrusted to his care promptly attended to, and work finished in the latest style. d3

OTTAWA MARKET.
SIGN OF THE OX.
MESSRS. FLOOK AND BROWNLEE beg to announce to the inhabitants of New Westminster that they have opened a

NEW MEAT SHOP
next door to Mr. W. J. Armstrong's General Store, Columbia Street, and are prepared to supply every article in the

Meat and Vegetable
trade; and will endeavor by attention, promptitude and perseverance, to merit public confidence and patronage.
New Westminster, B. C., November 25th, 1862.

SMITH & MURRAY
BEG LEAVE to call the attention of their friends and the public to the

CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK
—OF—
FAMILY GROCERIES
which they have just opened, and which they are prepared to sell at the

Lowest Possible Prices,
FOR CASH.
SMITH & MURRAY,
Columbia Street, New Westminster.

R. P. MEAD,
Sign, Fancy and

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

TRANSPARANCIES, SHADES AND SCREENS
PAINTED TO ORDER AND WITH DISPATCH.
Up-country orders solicited.
Office, on Columbia Street.
New Westminster, December 8th, 1862. d10 1c

MACDONALD'S
UNION HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has just enlarged and finished in good style the above House, and hopes by strict attention to business, and the comfort of guests, to merit a share of the travelling community.

Private Rooms
fitted up with all the

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
Douglas, B. C., August 12th, 1862. 1c

New Advertisements.

COLONIAL HOTEL,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

—0000—

Messrs. Grelley Brothers

Have added to their comfortable

Hotel and Restaurant,

A SPLENDID

Billiard Saloon,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS.

—0000—

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of

WINE, LIQUORS,
ALES, PORTER, &
BRANDIES, RUM,
CIDER, SYRUPS,
CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c.,
which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or in case.

—ALSO—

THE BEST BRANDS OF

CIGARS,

Havana, Manila and Cheroots.

New Westminster, July 18, 1862. j19

NOTICE.

BALLOU'S EXPRESS.

I HAVE this day sold to Messrs. GEORGE DIETZ and HUGH NELSON all my right, title, interest, and good-will in the above Express from Lillooet Flat, Douglas, Yale, Hope, via New Westminster to Victoria.

W. T. BALLOU.
New Westminster, October 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. DIETZ & NELSON having purchased the above business, Notice is hereby given that I have this day withdrawn in their favor, connecting with them at Yale and Lillooet, from which points I will continue to carry the Express to Cariboo and the Northern Mines, as heretofore.

F. J. BARNARD.
New Westminster, October 15th, 1862.

IN reference to the above notices the undersigned beg to state that they will hereafter conduct the Express Business in all its branches, between Victoria, Y. I., and Lillooet and Yale, B. C., under the name of DIETZ & NELSON'S British Columbia and Victoria Express, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co., for California, Eastern States and Europe.

GEORGE DIETZ,
HUGH NELSON.
Victoria, October 24th, 1862. no22

J. A. Webster,

Has just Received

A Splendid stock of WINTER GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

etc., etc., etc.

—0000—

ALSO,

—0000—

SILKS, Poplins, Cashmeres, Be Reges, Organdies, Princettas, Lawns, Brilliantes, Mohairs, Madonnas, D'Laimes, Worsted and Dress Goods of every description. A very large selection of

HOYLE'S ENGLISH PRINTS,
Cashmere, Chenille, Woollen and Tweed Scarfs and Square Shawls, Cloth, Tweed, Black and Colored Mantles, fashionable styles, Black Silk and Lace Mantillas, Penelope, Victoria and Eugenie Collars, Laces, Embroideries and Rufflings, all widths. An assortment of

Ladies', Gents', Miss's, and Children's
HOSIERY.
Habits, Lisle Thread, Silk, Kid and Fawn Gloves and Gauntlets, Damasks, Flannels, Hollands, Towelings, Sheetings, Ticks, Shirtings, Linens, in great variety.

Curtains and Curtain Fixtures.

EX "SPEEDY" FROM LONDON.

English Clothing,
Embracing Tweed Suits, Tweed and Cassimere Sack and Frock Coats, Tweed and Cassimere Pants and Vests, Alpaca, Silk and Mohair Coats, Linen Coats and Pants.

A LARGE INVOICE OF
ENGLISH STRAW HATS,
Garibaldi, white and colored, and Albert Mourning Hats, Felt and Cassimere Hats, late styles.

—0000—
BOOTS & SHOES.

English Balmoral and Watertight Boots,
"Blucher and Oxford Shoes,
"Nail Napoleon Mining Boots,
"Riding Boots,
"Calf, Carpet and Morocco Slippers,
"Ladies' and Infant's Boots and Shoes, of every size and description.
"Ladies' Elastic Boots, Side Lace and Balmoral, French Dress Calf Sewed Boots,
"Calf and Enamelled Gaiter Boots.

Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, at all prices.
Ladies' Velvet, Beatrix, Mushroom, Turban and Jockey Hats, in Felt, Straw and Neapolitan.
Children's Hats and Turbans, all sizes.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, 1, 1½, 2, 2½ yards wide, Table Oil Cloths.

WALL-PAPER, &c., and a host of Goods too numerous to mention, which are opened and ready for inspection, at

J. A. WEBSTER'S,
Columbia-street.

—0000—

Rubber Blankets, Rubber Boots, White, Green, Blue and Red Blankets, Overshirts, Pants, and Miners' Outfits, at

J. A. WEBSTER'S,
Columbia street, New Westminster,
New Westminster, November 7, 1862.

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NEW WESTMINSTER

AN ACCOUNT OF A JO

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 10.

AN ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY OVERLAND FROM CANADA TO BRITISH COLUMBIA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1862, EMBRACING A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY, TOGETHER WITH THE VARIOUS INCIDENTS, DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS ENCOUNTERED; FOR CIRCULATION IN THE EASTERN BRITISH COLONIES. BY MR. THOMAS MCKICKING, OF QUEENSTON, CANADA WEST.

Continued.

On Tuesday the 19th we passed one of the most dangerous portions of our road. Our trail lay over a pretty high mountain, and near the top consisted of a very narrow pathway, with a perpendicular wall of rocks on one side, and a steep declivity down to the edge of a precipice several hundred feet high on the other. Here a single blunder, one false step for either man or beast, and no human power could save him from instant destruction. The whole train passed in safety. When we were on the top of this mountain we could see the Jasper House, a perfect picture of loneliness and solitude, away below us in the valley on the opposite, or north side of the Athabaska river, where from our elevation it appeared no larger than a hen-coop. This is another Station of the Hudson Bay Company, which some of their agents visit annually, at a certain season, for the purpose of trading with the Shoshuapies and other Indians of the Rocky Mountains. It was shut up at this time. We halted for dinner this day on the shore of Whitefish Lake, being surrounded by Russian Jack, the Black Mountain and Smith's Peak, and camped for night on a flat near the Athabaska after having climbed two or three very rugged mountains. At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th we reached the crossing place of the Athabaska river. We immediately set about building rafts, with which we floated ourselves and goods over, swimming our animals. We took dinner on the northern bank of the river after all were safely over. The river here is about one hundred yards wide and fifteen to twenty feet deep, with a strong current. Here we found prospects which, according to the judgment of some Californian miners who accompanied us, would yield from three to four dollars a day. These were the most encouraging returns we met with, although it is quite possible we may have passed near by, or even over, rich diggings, since our prospecting was confined merely to washing a pan or two of sand, taken from the surface along the edges of the streams at whatever point our road might chance to cross them, without looking for any more promising localities; entrusting the important duty of making a more thorough examination to those of our number who remained behind us. At 8 o'clock on Thursday morning the 21st, we passed the ruins of Henry's House, a deserted trading post of the Hudson Bay Company. It is situated on the north side of the Athabaska, near its confluence with the Mayette river, which we followed until we struck the head waters of the Fraser. Our progress along this stream was rather slow, both on account of the great quantity of fallen timber that obstructed our path, and the number of times we had to ford the stream. It is a mountain torrent that rushes down a rocky gorge, and our trail lay for a short distance on one side, and then on the other, so that in the short space of two hours we waded through it no less than seven times, while the water threatened to sweep us off our feet, and "oh! how cold." During the forenoon of the 22nd we crossed the Mayette twice, and camped for the night on the shore of Cow-dung Lake. At 4 o'clock this afternoon we passed the heights of land or dividing ridge between the waters which flow to the east and those which flow to the west of the Rocky Mountains. We were somewhat surprised to find the weather in the valleys of this elevated region so mild and warm, surrounded as they were on every side with immense heaps of perpetual snow, while some of the vast glaciers extended far down toward them. There was a clearness, a lightness and salubrity about the atmosphere that was really delightful. Shortly after we passed the dividing ridge we struck the mighty Fraser at a point where we crossed it at a single step. During the first part of our journey we found such rich and abundant pasturage for our animals that some of our oxen, that left Fort Garry in very ordinary condition, were fit for beef by the time we reached Edmonton; but ever since we left the Saskatchewan the feed had been gradually failing, and for several days past there had been but very little for them to eat, so that they were rapidly giving out, and two or three were abandoned nearly every day, being unable to travel any further. When we started from the Selkirk Settlement we expected to reach the end of our journey in about two months, and provided ourselves with what we considered a plentiful supply of provisions—168 lbs. of flour and 50 lbs. of pemican, besides a variety of other articles to eat, but we had been nearly three months already on the way, and were yet in the middle of the Mountains without any certain knowledge of what was before us, and our stock of provisions was running so low that, as a precautionary measure, we had been for some time upon short allowances. Here we ate our last pemican, when we found it necessary to kill an ox. Our supply of salt was nearly exhausted, and we had to cure our meat by cutting it into thin strips and drying it over the fire. On Saturday the 23rd our guide intended to camp for the night on Moose Lake, but owing to the desperate condition of the roads we were unable to reach it; we camped upon the Fraser within about four miles of it, where the feed was very scarce. We were compelled to move from this spot on Sabbath the 24th in order to obtain pasturage for our animals, and camped again at the western end of Moose Lake. Feed still very indifferent. We dined this day upon a dish so delicate and rare that it might have tempted the palate of Epicurus himself; so nice, indeed, was it, that I have some little hesitation in naming it, lest we might be censured for living too luxuriously by the way. It was a roasted skunk, which our guide prepared and served up to us in true Indian style. After we had finished our repast, which all appeared

to relish, we wondered that we had not discovered its good qualities sooner, and unanimously resolved, that his skunkship had been a slandered and much abused individual. Although it is not my province at this time to moralize, yet I cannot help remarking that this incident may serve to remind us how often we allow our prejudices to deprive us of the enjoyment of substantial good; and that we are creatures of comparison, and governed in a great measure by external circumstances, knowing nothing of absolute good or positive pleasure but by a comparison with its converse, and relishing under certain conditions what we would nauseate under others. Our trail this day followed along the shore of Moose Lake, which is nine miles long. The weather still remarkably fine. On Monday the 25th we drove for two hours and fifteen minutes when we came upon a beautiful valley, bearing the most luxuriant crop of grass we had seen for many a day, where we halted to feed our hungry animals, and took dinner, treating ourselves to-day to a piece of porcupine, which was also esteemed a great delicacy. During the day we found vast quantities of huckleberries of extraordinary size. We camped this night in the woods on the side of a mountain, where there was not a mouthful of feed for our animals excepting what they browsed from the trees. The long drives we were compelled to make over such a road without sufficient feed now told fearfully upon the poor beasts, which were failing rapidly, and it was fortunate that we were nearly over, as it was evident they could not endure such treatment much longer. We noticed a considerable change in the character of the timber since we began to descend the mountains; for while that upon the eastern slope consisted exclusively of spruce, pine, poplar and small willows, upon the western side we met cedar, hemlock, balsam and soft maple, in addition. The Fraser had now become a large stream, and was continually receiving fresh additions from numberless tributaries, which we met at every little interval rushing down the declivities of the mountains with fearful impetuosity. About mid-day on the 26th we passed a dangerous spot, very much like that opposite to the Jasper House on the Athabaska. We did not venture our horses across it loaded, but unpacked them and carried our provisions over on our shoulders. During the afternoon we crossed a great many streams of intensely cold water, and camped for night in a kind of amphitheatre surrounded on all sides with lofty snow-capped peaks. We were early roused from our slumbers on Wednesday morning by our guide shouting through the camp, "hurrah! for Tete-neue-cache," and were informed that we should reach the Cache, if no misfortune befel us, some time during the day; an announcement that was received by the company with unaffected enthusiasm.

To be Continued.

CRANFORD AGAINST WRIGHT.

Having been sworn as a juror to give a true verdict according to the evidence brought before us, then deprived of the opportunity of doing so, coupled with the intimation from more than one party that we sought to be relieved from the duty devolved upon us, I propose to throw together a few thoughts as they were suggested during the progress of the trial and since, and give them to the public through the *British Columbian*.

First.—A more than ordinary insinuation from the Bench struck me as something very unusual to come from any Judge, much more from the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony. The Attorney General of Vancouver Island objected to some evidence which was obtained from a witness on the part of the plaintiff, his Honor replied that it was too late, the Jury had got the fact, and the mischief was done! His Honor, still addressing himself to the Attorney General, said, "true, Mr. Cary, we are supposed to know these things, as we are educated, and able to keep them in abeyance till we hear the opposite before forming a conclusion; but the Jury are not so; they hear the statement and draw the conclusion at once!" It again happened that Mr. Cary objected, when his Honor again replied, "the mischief is done." Now Mr. Editor, I am loath to believe that his Honor meant to insult the Jury by saying they were uneducated. It is true that we are uneducated in the technicalities of the law, in the use of phrases or words too frequently used to conceal the real meaning of what is said from the surrounding audience. Now sir when Counsel take in hand a somewhat reluctant witness, 'tis a great pity for the cause of their clients that they are so ignorant of the common affairs of life, and the use of business terms and business phrases, as to render it impossible for them to so frame a question as to be intelligible to the witness, and extract the evidence they so much need. When this reproach is rolled away from the Profession in this Colony, then, sir, it will be time enough to throw out such pointed insinuations that jurors are unfitted for the task imposed upon them.

I never heard such language used before in speaking of a Jury to another, and that in their hearing. From my earliest youth I was taught to revere the Judges of our land as men far above the common walks of life—almost purity itself—incapable of saying an improper thing, much less of doing one. Men who, in the language of Scripture, are God's ministers, appointed for the very purpose of being a terror to evil doers, but a praise to them that do well.

With your permission, to digress a little more, I will refer to the description of certain Judges in one of our standard works. The work is the life of the celebrated Judge Samuel; the passage may be found in the first vol., chap. 8, verse 1. It reads as follows: "And it came to pass when Samuel was old that he made his sons Judges over Israel. Now the name of his first-born was Joel, and the name of his second Abiah; they were Judges in Beersheba. And his sons walked not in his ways, but turned aside after Lucre, and he took bribes and perverted judgment. Then all the elders of Israel gathered themselves together, and came to Samuel unto Ramah. And said unto him, 'Behold, thou art old, and thy sons walk not in thy ways.' No shirking here, Mr. Editor; the guilty parties are pointed out, and the charge is sent home. What sort of ways Samuel walked in we

can learn in the following passage: "And Samuel said unto all Israel, 'Behold, I have hearkened unto your voice in all that ye said unto me, and have made a king over you. And now, behold, the king walketh before you, and I am old and grey-headed, and behold my sons are with you; and I have walked before you from my childhood unto this day. Behold, here I am: witness against me before the Lord, and before his anointed: whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it you.' And they said, 'Thou hast not defrauded us, nor oppressed us, neither hast thou taken ought of any man's hand.' And he said unto them, 'The Lord is witness against you, and his anointed is witness this day, that ye have not found aught in my hand.' And they answered, 'He is witness.' Now, Mr. Editor, there had been in the first quotation heavy and serious charges preferred before the Supreme Judge against his subordinates. Many others read and apply the point.

Speaking of Samuel, a celebrated writer uses the following language: "Did ever an officer of state in any part of the world resign his office with so much self-consciousness of integrity, backed by the universal approbation of the public. No man was oppressed under his government, no man defrauded. He had accumulated no riches for himself, he had procured none for his friends; nor had one needy dependant been provided for out of the public purse. He might have pardoned his own sons, who had acted improperly, before he resigned; but though he was the most tender of parents, he would not, but abandoned them to national justice, with only a tacit solicitation of mercy: 'Behold, my sons are with you; they have acted improperly; I deprived them of their authority, they are amenable to you for their past conduct. I have walked uprightly and disinterestedly among you, they have not followed my ways, but can you forgive them for their father's sake? He was incorrupt, he received no man's bribe, he had no pension from the state, left no private debts to be discharged by his country. Justice was by him duly and impartially administered, no room for oppression and wrong. With what boldness he confronts the thousands of Israel.' 'Behold, here am I. Witness against me, from whose hand have I taken any bribe to blind my eyes; scrutinize my conduct, examine the state of my family, compare their present circumstances with what they were previously to my administration, and see if you can find aught in my hands.' No covering up here. No gagging the press to prevent criticism. Jurors too, Mr. Editor, may find in the book to which I have referred some hints, the first I remember reads thus: 'Moreover thou shalt provide out of all the people able men' (I suppose men of common sense), their qualifications were, 'such as fear God, men of truth, and hating covetousness,' the directions given to them are as follows: 'Hear the causes between your brethren, judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him; (you see the stranger is not to be slighted.) This is not all; 'ye shall not respect persons in judgment, but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man, for the judgment is God's. Thou shalt not wrest judgment; thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a gift, for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise and pervert the words of the righteous.' Elsewhere it says, 'thou shalt not honor the person of the mighty; and a very wise man has said 'it is not good to have respect of persons in judgment.'

I think the above precedents will be considered sufficient, and, proceeding with due caution, (not being learned) I propose to bring the doings, or rather the neglect of those claiming to be our superiors to the test of common sense, adding from Magna Charta: (not Latin but English), 'to no man will we sell, to no man will we deny or defer, justice and right.' As jurors we are appointed by our country, we are sworn to give a true verdict according to the evidence, as we shall answer to God, not the Judge. The duties of Jurors, as I understand them, are very different and distinct from the duties of a Judge. The Judge is undoubtedly the first officer of the Court, and among his other duties I suppose he must see that order and decorum are preserved, that witnesses are protected from being brow-beaten by Counsel, while the Lawyers have every opportunity afforded to them of extracting the truth; he also takes notes of the evidence, and, after the opposing Counsel are through, I suppose his duty is to take the evidence, of which he has copious notes, and comment on it for the benefit of the Jury, he takes witness after witness, shows the strong points in their evidence, where they coincide, how they differ, but where evidence conflicts, 'gentlemen of the Jury you will decide,' and most properly so as that is the very thing they are sworn to do. He then goes on with the evidence brought forward to rebut the charges, and then says 'gentlemen of the Jury, if you find such and such statement to be sustained your verdict will be so and so.' Now Mr. Editor, in this celebrated case of Cranford against Wright we were occupied nine days in listening to evidence, when the Judge very coolly told us he was not going to read the voluminous notes he had; and he was as good as his word.

His first omission, the positive swearing on the part of the plaintiff that Cranford's goods were kept back contrary to agreement, and that Wright sent his own goods forward. The equally positive swearing on the part of the defendant by himself and his clerks that they did not. G. B. Wright said that his invariable rule was to forward all outside freight first, then his own afterwards. The evidence of his clerks was to the same purpose. What a pity those men before going into Court did not investigate the contents of that book (G. B. Wright's Douglas Freight Book), which was put in as evidence. I think they would have hesitated and given a somewhat different version, unless they relied on the probability of the book being kept back from the Jury, which was indeed attempted by the Judge. There were frequent doubts expressed as to the possibility of 50,000 lbs., of freight being got over the Portages in the course of one month. I began to think that it was really so, his Honor mentioned it so frequently. But when the Book was examined it told a different story. Now why was all this ignored? Does

the Judge wish us to believe that it was not part of his duty to notice these contradictions? Or are the Jury intelligent enough to sift such evidence without his aid? I think that he ought to have said something about it; why did he not? Then these three memorandums about which there was some hard swearing. What were they? Not a written contract, nor yet evidence of one; but they were evidence that a verbal agreement was made between Cranford and Wright, and the terms of that agreement were made sufficiently plain by the defendant's memorandum, and neither of the others contradicted anything in it; neither did they profess to be copies of it, but simply that Wright had agreed to carry freight for Cranford, and they were memorandums of that agreement. Then G. B. Wright having admitted at the Lillooet trial that he altered his memorandum on the same day it was made, when he inserted 'G. B. Wright,' and the Judge at the same trial having said the alteration was evident, as the word him had been changed into them, and the dot above the letter i was still there; and then the defendant swearing at this trial that he never did alter it, but that he wrote it consecutively, word for word, as it now appeared; coupling the Judge's observation with the different versions of G. B. Wright it does seem to me that it should not have been passed over in silence by the Judge, for it came before us as evidence. Then again the plaintiff swore most distinctly that he did not receive all his goods, neither did G. B. Wright prove delivery by the evidence of his Book-keeper at Lillooet, who stated that the accounts for freight were made out at Douglas and sent to him for collection. He admitted that it was very possible the account would get there long before the goods, and when asked to say that all the goods had been delivered, carriage of which was charged in the account, he refused to do so. Not a word was said on such evidence by the Judge. What part of the plaintiff's statement did it rebut? Then again introducing a witness to swear that in a bill of goods which he bought at Cranford's store at Williams Creek the bill was headed Cranford & Co's, or Cranford & Brother. This witness completely failed. Was this perjury or was it not? Why are such men allowed to escape with impunity? Judges should be a terror to evil doers. I knew a similar instance in Edinburgh, I think in 1831 or 1832, the Lord Chief Justice's Clerk at once sentenced the false witness to three months imprisonment. The charge of the Judge to the jury was reduced to the following points: find, 'was the contract rescinded? if not, what was reasonable time.' We all agreed on a reasonable time. Next, 'when the first load should have left Douglas and the last should arrive at Lillooet.' We agreed on a time for the first load leaving Douglas and when the last should arrive at Lillooet. The last thing we were directed to find was 'what the prices of goods were at the time they should have arrived and the prices when they did arrive at Lillooet, the difference to be damages.' It was necessary to have the 'bill of particulars' for this, which we did not have for 26 or 27 hours after we were locked up! We got it on Wednesday afternoon, nearly dark when it arrived; we went to work then in earnest to arrive at a verdict; I believe the entire jury at that time were so disposed. We settled the three first points and commenced with the 'bill of particulars,' when within fifteen minutes after commencing we were ordered into Court. No sooner was this made known than one or two voices called out to the foreman to tell the Judge that we could not agree. We arrived in Court; the jury were asked if they had had the 'bill of particulars'; the answer is known. One of the jurors then stated to the Court that there was every probability of a verdict being found, and that they had not had time; but this was of no avail; we were dismissed.

Now, sir, it seems to me a complete mockery of men to keep them eleven days listening to evidence, Judge and Counsel, then lock them up without giving them the article they most need to enable them to solve what difficulties might arise, then, when they do get it, not allow them time to peruse it; for twelve men are not going to get a knowledge of what it treats as easily as one man, especially when some of these think they are going to be trapped every step they take. I have been told that no jury that did not agree in three hours have ever yet agreed, that is in this Colony. That is nothing to the purpose; time enough to be discharged when we asked for it. But to stuff a jury with all they can eat, keep them in ignorance of the things most needful for them to know, and then discharge them for not doing; what we were not allowed an opportunity of doing, is neither a very wise nor honorable way of getting rid of them.

I am, sir,

ONE OF THE JURORS.

BED-ROOM SETS.—We would call the attention of those going into house-keeping, and especially such as may contemplate matrimony, to Messrs. Cunningham & Ashwell's Furniture show-rooms, in which will be found several really charming Bed-room sets, well calculated to grace a Bridal Chamber.

To the Editor of the *British Columbian*.
SIR,—Please to insert the following, and oblige the undersigned: On the arrival of the steamer Enterprise on Wednesday evening, I repaired to the Post Office, expecting an official letter; and after waiting some time the window was at length opened. I was the first to give my name, but the messenger from the Camp was waited on before me. I gave my name again, when the Deputy cried, 'Is there any one from the Treasury here?' I said, 'Priority ought to be at the Post Office.' Again he enquired to see the Treasury. After being told there was no one from the Treasury waiting he (the Deputy) condescended to examine the pile of assorted letters, and stated that there was none for me. I was greatly disappointed, as I felt sure that there ought to be a letter by the boat which had just arrived. The next day (still thinking that there was a letter) I went to the Post Office, and to my surprise received the document I had been so anxiously expecting.

I have stated these facts in regard to the matter, and would say that there should be no favoritism shown to any party, and that 'First come,

first served' should be the motto, for the future, of our model Post Office officials. If these few facts will make the parties intrusted with postal affairs a little more attentive to their duty, and to the messages necessary to be observed by them in the discharge of that duty, I shall not have described a night scene at the Post Office in vain.

Yours respectfully,
ROBT. McLEESE.

New Westminster, January 9, 1863.
[We have more than once observed the sort of thing complained of by our correspondent practiced at the Post Office, and fully coincide with him in thinking it should not be. Another thing we have observed is, that the delivering facilities at the office are palpably inadequate.—Ed.]

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE R. E. CAMP, NEW WESTMINSTER, For the week ending Saturday, 27th Dec., 1862.

INCHES.
The highest reading of the Barometer corrected for temperature was.....30.068 on the 27th.
The lowest.....29.690 on the 23rd.
Mean height.....29.836
The cistern of the Barometer is about 54 feet above the level of the sea.
Maximum temperature of air in shade 51° on the 27th.
Minimum.....29° on the 23rd.
Mean.....38°
Minimum temperature on the grass 27° on the 23rd.
2.760 inches of rain fell during the week. Fog prevailed on Monday and Tuesday, and on those days there was no indication of ozone.
The winds were very light, except on the morning of Friday the 26th, when it blew strongly from the South.
The quantity of ozone varied from 0 to 6.

Observations taken by
P. J. LEECH, 2nd Corp., R. E. } R. M. P.

TO BUSINESS MEN!—Advertise in the "*British Columbian*."

New Advertisements.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
"Don't an' doric be his lot
Wha'er denies a Brither Scot;
Wi' helpin han' to share a groat,
If he has to spare o' it."
A MEETING OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of New Westminster will be held in HARRIS'S HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 13th of January, at 7 o'clock, P. M. DAVID RAMAGE, Secy.
New Westminster, Jan. 6, 1863. ja7 2m

Dissolution.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the business heretofore conducted by SAMUEL GOLDSTONE and MOSES SPORBOURG, under the firm of SPORBOURG & GOLDSTONE, was dissolved on the 12th day of December, 1862. The business will hereafter be carried on in the name of SAMUEL GOLDSTONE, who will pay all the liabilities of the late firm. Mr. Goldstone is alone authorized to collect and receipt for all accounts due to the late firm.
SAMUEL GOLDSTONE.
M. SPORBOURG.
Victoria, December 23, 1862. ja7 1m

E. STEVENSON, M. D.,
Licentiate Canada,
HAVING arrived via Overland Route, begs to acquaint the inhabitants of New Westminster that he has established himself for practice in their City. Office, in the building lately occupied by Barnard's Express. New Westminster, Oct. 29, 1862. nol

THE Victoria Exchange Reading NEWS ROOM
WILL BE OPENED ABOUT THE 25TH NOVEMBER, INSTANT, in the large room specially building in MR. MATTHEWSEN'S New ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, GOVERNMENT STREET, BETWEEN YATES AND JOHNSON STREETS.
Newspapers and Magazines from all parts of the world. Mining information direct from Cariboo once a week. Shipping and Merchandise information. A separate room is destined for a Chess Room &c., and Smoking Room. Annual subscription \$24 per annum, quarterly. Monthly do \$3 per month, in advance. Subscription Lists are at Messrs. Hibben & Carrwell's, Yates street, and at the London Hotel, corner Johnson and Broad streets.
H. F. HEISTERMAN, Manager.
no29

PAINTER & CO.,
Practical Printers, and Dealers in
Type, Presses, Printing Materials,
Ink, Paper, Cards, &c.,
510 Clay Street, above Sansome,
San Francisco.
J. B. PAINTER }
J. M. PAINTER } Offices fitted out with dispatch.
T. P. PAINTER }
ap18 1y

FRESH VEGETABLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to supply the City with Fresh Vegetables of all sorts, in season, at the most moderate rates.
S. W. HERRING.
Herring's Ranch, July 4th, 1862.

M. J. BLACKMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron,
AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, Crockery, and Glassware.
JOBBER done in a neat manner, and with dispatch. LEADERS and GUTTERS made on short notice, and at reasonable prices.
New Westminster, April 28, 1862. ap30 1c

ents.
HOTEL.
ER, B. C.
Brothers
portable
aurant,
aloon,
and the best
IGARS
are opened a Store
Brands of
RUM.
SYRUPS,
BITTERS, &c.,
gallon, or in case.
DS OF
RS.
d Cheroots.
1719
E.
PRESS.
GEORGE DIETZ
ght, title, interest,
from Lillooet Flat,
minister to Victoria.
W. T. BALLOU.
1862.
E.
aving purchased the
by given that I have
connecting with them
points I will continue
the Northern Mines,
F. J. BARNARD.
1862.
the undersigned beg
conduct the Express
even Victoria, V. I.,
or the name of DIETZ
M. Victoria Express,
Co., for California.
GEORGE DIETZ,
HUGH NELSON.
no22
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INTER GOODS,
clothing,
&c.
D,
Be Reges, Organdies,
Mohairs, Madonnas,
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H PRINTS;
d Tweed Scarfs and
ck and Colored Man-
and Lace Mantillas,
Collars, Laces, Em-
bus. An assortment of
and Children's
ERY,
and Fawn Gloves and
Hollands, Towellings,
annels, in great variety.
ain Fixtures.
OM LONDON.
clothing,
d and Cassimers Sack
Sineer Pants and Vests,
Linen Coats and Pants.
AW HATS,
and Albert Mourning
e styles.
SHOES.
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rocco Slippers,
Boots and Shoes, of
rception.
Lace and Balmoral,
Boots,
melled Gaiter Boots.
at all prices.
ushroom, Turban and
Neapolitan.
all sizes.
2, 2 1/2 yards wide,
ost of Goods too nume-
ered and ready for in-
J. A. WEBSTER'S,
Columbia-street.
ots, White, Green, Blue
Pants, and Miners' Out-
J. A. WEBSTER'S,
et, New Westminster,
7, 1862.

New Advertisements.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CHEST COMPLAINTS.
No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza, may be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any overgrown veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.
From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance; again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

WINDY OR WATERY DROPSY.
Whoever is afflicted with these complaints, should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

DISORDERS PECULIAR TO WOMEN.
There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system. As they remove all cause of malady, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

INFANTILE, DIPHTHERIA AND SORE THROAT.
How all-important it is to check the first departure from health! It may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the earlier they are taken the better.

CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.
Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

INDIGESTION, BILE AND RICK HEADACHES.
No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency or acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

LUMBAR, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
In these diseases the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Retention of Urine
Asthma	Fever of all kinds	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Headache	Sore Throat
Blisters on the skin	Indigestion	Stone and Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Jaundice	Tic Douloureux
Colic	Liver Complaints	Tumours
Constipation of the bowels	Lumbago	Venernal Affections
Consumption	Piles	Worms of all kinds
Debility	Rheumatism	Whatever cause, &c., &c.
Dropsy		
Dysentery		
Erysipelas		

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 24, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—Is. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

*There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

*B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

CURTIS & MOORE, and LANGLEY BROS., Agents, Yates-st., Victoria, V. I.

CITY BAKERY —AND— COFFEE SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his new and commodious establishment on the Corner of Columbia and Hall Streets, where he hopes to receive from a generous and discriminating public an extended patronage, commensurate with his increased facilities for accommodating them.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pies and Cakes, supplied at all hours, and at reduced rates.

Orders for WEDDINGS and PARTIES promptly attended to.

JAMES ALLAN. au23
New Westminster, Aug. 18, 1862.

SAFES! SAFES!

F. TILMAN,

90 Battery-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENT for Tilton & McFarland's celebrated

Fire-proof and Burglar Safes. This safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these safes have been subjected to the most severe tests of their fire-proof qualities. The safe is secured by our Combination Lock. This lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; it requires the key and combination to open the safe. If the key should be abstracted from the owner, it would be perfectly useless to the possessor without his knowledge of the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head.

So those in want of a reliable safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.

A large assortment on hand and to arrive.

F. TILMAN.

90 Battery-st., San Francisco.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

The British Columbian.
NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 10.

Poetry.

LINKS ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM TOMLINSON, WHO WAS KILLED, WHILE ASLEEP, BY THE FALLING OF A TREE, ON THE MORNING OF JANUARY 1ST, 1863.

The day was gone, another year had flown
Far back into the vortex of the past:
The new-born infant year its face had shown—
Its cradled lullaby the sweeping blast.

Each weary wanderer his couch had sought.
In a forest dwelling, 'mongst the huge dark pines:
On fancy's wing the wand'ring home is brought,
To loved ones dear as hope's bright jewelled mines.

As darting high the fleet winged carrier dove,
Careers o'er craggy peaks or billows foam;
More true, and steeper far, does memory move,
Toward loved ones dear, in childhood's distant home.

Again, with dear ones knit in mutual love,
The big tear starts in joy at memory's gleam;
Lone exile hardships all forgot above,
Peer sisters tearful glance food memory's beam.

Around fond memory's links, a sad alloy
Cloys 'round the texture of its jewelled chain—
One moment sparkling bright with sun-lit joy,
The next in atoms strewn and racked with pain.

But hark! the blast sweeps with a rushing sound,
A huge pine crashes, falls, and now is gone;
Symbolic of its fate, it bore to ground
A brother wand'ring, crushing him at dawn.

Or ere the orient orb had woke the morn,
To shed his lustre on the cradled year,
A scene of woe, born by the cradled form—
Sol's first bright beams beheld the woodman's bier.

We mourn thy fate, Oh! may it arm our faith
To be prepared to die; for this we see.
That in the midst of life we are in death:
He slept in health, and woke in eternity.

THE LAND SYSTEM.

The following letter, for lack of room, was unavoidably laid over. We shall take occasion in some future issue to reply to some points therein:—

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

SIR.—In your issue of the 24th inst., you have an article headed "The land system," which, whilst true in many respects, is yet very likely to be misunderstood by those in Canada and elsewhere, who may perchance see it in the columns of the *British Columbian*, or copied in some other journal; I refer more particularly to that part of your editorial which describes the pre-emptor as walking forth into the trackless forest or over the open prairie, and staking off his claim without any regard to the points of the compass; and, after he has occupied and improved what he regarded as his homestead, the Chief Commissioner, in the discharge of his duty, steps in, and, in many cases, decides that the Magistrate has done wrong in giving possession and creating claims which he (the Chief Commissioner) cannot allow; and the poor man is, after all his trouble, obliged to abandon his claim altogether.

A stranger who would read this part of your editorial, and who was not aware that there is a law regulating the pre-emption of land, would naturally conclude that it would be worse than madness to think of going to such a place as British Columbia; and if he had happened to read the account of the law suit between Wright and Crauford, he would add, "Why, there is neither Law nor Justice in that country!"

What you have described is only the abuse of the present Land System, but to those who know nothing about it, it will appear as the Land System itself. The law requires that the pre-emptor shall lay out his claim according to the cardinal points of the compass—except in cases where it is impracticable—and if any man is so selfish and regardless of the law as to stake off his claim as you have described in your editorial, it is but just that the Chief Commissioner, when he comes to survey it, should lay it off as the law directs; but it does not necessarily follow that he must abandon his claim altogether. In the case of a man who had laid out his claim as near as possible to the cardinal points of the compass, it would not be safe practice in the Chief Commissioner (whom you describe as supreme, when it comes to surveying and issuing a title) if he found that such a claim was not strictly correct, to say to the settler, Sir, I find by my instruments that your lines are the sixtieth part of a degree incorrect, therefore I cannot allow your claim, you have forfeited all your improvements.

The Chief Commissioner has no such powers as your editorial would indicate, and if he has ever assumed such airs, no doubt he found out the truth of the old adage, "If you tread on a worm it will turn." In the discharge of his duty the Chief Commissioner is governed by the pre-emption law; and so long as the pre-emptor does not violate the law, not even the Governor or himself (who gave the law) can interfere with his claim.

Under what you call the third point in your editorial, you complain that "the Chief Commissioner is completely ignored throughout the preliminary process of pre-emption." I would ask you if you mean by this, that all applications for pre-emption should be made to the Chief Commissioner in person, to do this he must be divested of his earthly coil, and as a spirit, become omnipresent throughout the length and breadth of British Columbia. We read of one man, some thousands of years ago, who took upon himself as judge of a nation, to hear all cases himself in person, but even in those early days, when men lived to a great age and had stronger constitutions than the Chief Commissioner, it was found necessary to appoint persons to attend to the minor matters, so that the Chief could have leisure to attend to the more important matters. (You recollect *Jehro's* advice to his son-in-law, which he wisely adopted.) Your recommendation of free grants is praiseworthy; but your suggestion to have the Country surveyed into districts, counties and townships, is open to grave objections at the present time. Your urgent appeal to Government to set about making a new Land System at once, and annihilate the old, is also open to grave objections. My principal objection to the survey at present is, that it would only be a waste of money, which would benefit nobody, but some *Cousin Trutch*.

I wish to see that job deferred until the surveyors belonging to the Royal Engineers shall be discharged, and under some rational system, such as obtains in Canada or the United States, to see them employed on the survey of British Columbia as freemen. Our present pre-emption (or rather squatting system, it should be called) is well adapted for this Colony at present; and if people will not settle on the lands now, they would not if the lands were surveyed. The great course, and the principal reason that we have not more settlers in the vicinity of New Westminster, is simply that the best and most available lands have been taken up, and are held by officials and other land grabbers, contrary to the law made and provided for the actual settler. If the pre-emption law had been administered fairly and honestly, in accordance with the spirit of it, there would have been ten settlers in the vicinity of New Westminster for one that is, and we would not have heard one complaint about the Land System. My principal reason for objecting to the wiping out of the present Land System, and making a new one is, that it would just suit those high functionaries, who have obtained so much land by tramping the present law under foot. I wish to see the present law in force until we—the people of British Columbia—obtain the management of our own affairs, when we shall have a tribunal at the bar of which we can try the validity of those titles which have conveyed so much of the public domain back into the possession of the wild beasts of the forest, but which might otherwise have speedily been reclaimed, and become the abodes of civilization.

Yours,
A bona fide
SETTLER.

New Westminster, 30th Dec., 1862.

LILLOOET ROUTE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING REFITTED THE

PEMBERTON HOUSE.

FOR THE

Accommodation of Travellers,

WITH

BEDS AND LIQUORS,

AND having engaged the best Cooks on the Pacific Coast, are prepared to furnish the travelling public with all the comforts and luxuries of a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, at greatly reduced rates.

N. B.—Travellers will find it to their advantage to patronize this House, as none but the best of everything will be furnished.

Pemberton, Sept. 12th, 1862. P. SMITH & CO. se13

JUST RECEIVED.

AT THE

GOVERNMENT BAKERY,

AND

FAMILY GROCERY.

1000 Sacks Golden Gate Flour.

400 " Crescent City "

400 " Pioneer "

600 " National "

50 " Pacific "

50 kegs Golden Syrup. (superior.)

50 boxes Candles.

25 cases Lard.

10,000 lbs. Oregon and Eastern Bacon,

with a very large general assortment of Fresh Groceries on sale at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

Wholesale or Retail by

PHILIP HICK.

New Westminster, October 7th, 1862. te.

THOMSON & TOWERS,

PACKERS.

WISH TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that they are prepared to forward all

GOODS

CONSIGNED TO THEIR CARE FROM

LILLOOET

to any point in the

CARIBOO

COUNTRY,

at moderate rates. Dispatch will be their motto, and every effort made to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Lillooet, June 20th, 1862. je28

BOSTON BAR

HOTEL.

BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscribers flatter themselves that they will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. A stock of the choicest

Liquors and Cigars

constantly on hand. Also, Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Pies, etc. Prices very low.

Boston Bar, B. C., June 25, 1861. je27

New Advertisements.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,

OPPOSITE LIVERPOOL WHARF,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware,

Paints, Oils, Crockery and Glassware.

—0000—

JUST RECEIVED a new stock, the best assortment in British Columbia, which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, and Cash only, except to Families having a permanent residence in the city, with whom monthly accounts will be opened.

N. B.—Fresh Butter from Mr. McRoberts', Pitt River, and Langley Ranches, constantly on hand. jy16 tf

LUMBER.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND in the New Westminster Lumber Yard a large assortment of

Rough and Dressed Lumber,

—ALSO—

DOORS AND WINDOWS OF ALL SIZES.

Bills of Lumber cut on the shortest notice, and orders from the interior promptly attended to.

J. A. R. HOMER.

New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1861.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

—0000—

HENRY HOLBROOK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

LIVERPOOL WHARF,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

BONDED AND FREE STORAGE for 600 tons Goods

Every accommodation given to Goods landed on the Liverpool Wharf, for shipment up river.

A large assortment of Goods for sale at Victoria prices, with the duty added.

PIONEER SALOON.

Mr. J. T. SCOTT

HAS THE PLEASURE of informing his old friends, and the travelling public generally, that he is still to be found at the north-east corner of Lytton-square, where the thirsty are invited to call and try a sample

—OF HIS—

Wines, Ales and Liquors,

which he flatters himself are as good as can be produced in the Colony. In connection with the Saloon he has just opened a splendid

Billiard Hall,

which is furnished with three first-class Billiard Tables, with marble beds and Phelan's composition cushions; and being well lighted and ventilated, possesses all the facilities for enjoying a quiet game at Billiards. July 1

LOUIS HAUTIER'S

KOTEL.

—AND—

BILLIARD SALOON,

Lytton City, B. C.

THIS House is furnished in the best style, and a stock of excellent Liquors and Cigars kept constantly on hand. The Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in the colony. The charges are moderate.

Good Stabling, and Horses constantly on sale at low prices.

Lytton City, November 10, 1862. no12

British Columbia

STAGE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

THE COMPANY'S STAGES, carrying Passengers and Express Freight, run regularly between

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Leaving each Town every morning.

FINE GOODS are conveyed, with dispatch, over the route in Light Four-Horse Waggon.

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Building Lots from \$10 to \$200 Each

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ON the line of the San Jose Railroad, at the WEST- END DEPOT. The title is absolutely PERFECT, being a Spanish Grant, finally confirmed and patented by the United States.

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Bills of Lumber cut on the shortest notice, and orders from the interior promptly attended to.

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